THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1830. NO. 1.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance, —or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FARNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FERST

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Iron Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. Z. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Lan. Chambersburgh,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Michigan,	3 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
		Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER.
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

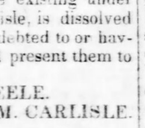
STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
500 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.



9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.
For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

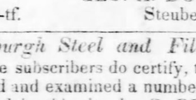
THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞ S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School,* on the first of October. Aug. 27

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh, have just published, "*The Scholar's Assistant*; or, a plain, comprehensive, and practical system of arithmetic:" to which is prefixed an introduction, containing a practical illustration of the primary rules, and of the tables of money, weights and measures. Designed for the use of schools in the United States; by the Rev. *J. G. Cooper, A. M.*

The plan of this book is somewhat novel. It is full and complete in all its parts, and the examples are not mere obsolete and useless questions, but interesting, instructive, and of a practical nature; a large portion of which are entirely new and original. It explains itself, and, therefore, will save much labor on the part of the teacher, and will render the study pleasant to the pupil.
Sept. 3, 1830.—w6t.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

10 HHDS. Ky. Leaf Tobacco,
24 bales " " "
150 kegs Pittsburgh and Ky. Manuf'd do.
20 casks Linseed Oil,
17 bbls. Old Peach Brandy,
60 bbls. Fresh S. F. Flour, for family use.
10 tons Pig Lead,
25 bbls. Scorched Salts and Potash,
15 bbls. Rectified Whiskey.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS,
Sept. 14—3t. No. 45 Front street.

FOR SALE

THE valuable *Tavern Stand,* lately occupied by William M. Martin, in the town of Johnstown, Cambria county, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, inst. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PETER LIVERGOOD, } *Trustees.*
EVAN ROBERTS, }
September 14, 1830.—3t

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	pr. ton.
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7¼
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of five thousand dollars.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates under the seal of the corporation of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the bank of Pittsburgh.—And the certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorneys, executors, administrators, or assignees, by endorsement thereon, at the office and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city, for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty. And the money so borrowed, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the city, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn by the Mayor, on account of appropriations to the water works, and for other purposes.

SECT. 2. That the faith, credit, funds, &c. &c. and corporate property of the city be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't. Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't. Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
September 14, 1830.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 17, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
20	150		3,000
40	100		4,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2250	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
18040 prizes; 27720 blanks;			$183,040

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
September 14, 1830.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business, may hear of a situation, by addressing, through the Post Office, A. Z. with name and reference. September 7, 1830.

Poetry.

ADDRESS

Spoken at the opening of the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

WRITTEN BY J. A. STONE, ESQ.

To Virtue viewless, lonely, wild, immense,
The giant labor of Omnipotence,
Till holy zeal impell'd the Pilgrim band,
In savage grandeur groan'd our native land—
From sacred hill no fragrant incense rose,
Vast dreary forests lower'd on trackless snows—
And silence reign'd, save when th' Indian yell
Wak'd shuddering Echo from her viewless cell;
Or, when the storm, high mountain peaks assailed,
And scathed rocks to searing lightning's quail'd.
Good spirits wept, bemoaned that region's fate,
Where man was fiendlike, Earth was desolate!

The fiat came, the boon by angels won,
And heaven-born genius fir'd Genoa's son.
Promethean touch not livelier spark could give,
Than his who bade this Queen of Empires live!
Like bright Aurora, bearing infant day,
O'er the dark West he shed a kindling ray—
Swift-parting clouds in shrinking volumes flew,
And mental radiance pour'd the opening through;
The spheres rejoiced, their kindred orb to see,
Gem'd with a spot new born to Liberty!
Thalia came, and all the tuneful race
Struck their bright lyres and own'd their resting place.

Patrons! again the joyful task is ours,
To weave for you, a wreath of Fancy's flowers,
Cull'd from all climes where Genius darts a ray,
Growth of long ages, nurselings of a day,
Bedeck'd with pearls, each one a nameless prize,
Precious and pure, as drop from maiden's eyes
We've glittering gold flowers from the Orient shore,
Of Gallic lilies, bright and various store—
Pinks of Italia, sweet Germanic rose,
And moss we've gather'd 'mid Siberian snows—
Columbian violet, and the chaplet's Queen,
Pride of fair Avon, Shakspeare *evergreen*.

Beneath this dome, to all the tasteful dear,
The Drama's sons their votive's altars rear!
Taught by their sires, their ceaseless task shall be—
To guard the shrine of virtuous Liberty!
Of Folly, Fraud, *disunion*, show the fate—
The Bigot brand, the Tyrant execrate!
Lift Honor's flag with stainless folds unfurl'd,
And wisdom proffer to a listening world—
Till quails the despot, falls the threatening lance,
Till gleams the globe, as shines regenerate France!

The muse prophetic views the coming day,
When all shall own and love the Drama's sway—
Sees Milton bright some western orb arise,
The meteor herald of the battling skies—
Another Shakspeare, show th' astonished age
His rainbow wonders circling round the stage;
His lofty brow with glorious wreath entwin'd,
His thought from heaven, and his theme mankind!

Sons of the soil fair Freedom loves the most!
The blood-bought region of a patriot host!
'Tis yours to bid gigantic Genius rise,
A million fancies lightning in his eyes—
O'er your vast realm resistless force his way,
Each darkling treasure bear to endless day—
With arm of light rend Superstition's pall,
And show great Nature's living coronal.

And oh, ye fair! of earthly boons the best,
"Give us your voices"—speak your soft behest!
Hard task, to feign to eyes so burning bright—
Yet eaglets learn to dare empyrean light,
The faltering cheer, command the bolder muse,
Till pictur'd life reveal ten thousand hues—
Bid precept grave, sweet music, dance and song,
Like tuneful waters mingling roll along.

Thus while the leader of the mimic band
Plucks *golden* honors from the liberal hand,
Our tribute be, when Fiction's arts beguile,
Virtue's approval, kindred Beauty's smile!

Miscellany.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

MR. WIRT TO GOVERNOR GILMER.

BALTIMORE, June 4, 1830.

Sir—A just respect for the State of Georgia, and a desire to avoid a misconstruction which might be attended with evil consequences, seem to me to call for a communication which, under other circumstances, might well be deemed officious and intrusive. The excitement with regard to the Indians within your borders is already so high, and, in this state of feeling, measures of the most innocent characters are so easily misapprehended and converted into causes of offence, that I persuade myself your Excellency will at least approve the motive of this letter as a measure of peace.

The Cherokee nation have consulted me, professionally, as to their rights under their various treaties with the United States. Among other questions, they have asked me whether under the federal constitution, laws, and treaties, the State of Georgia has the right to extend her laws, compulsively, into their nation; and whether this question can or cannot be carried for decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am fully aware of the serious import of these questions, and regret exceedingly that they have arisen. I foresee distinctly the disastrous consequences which may be made to flow from giving the controversy this direction; and yet if it be met and conducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it is quite as apparent that it may prove the means of peace and reconciliation. I have not sought this consultation. It has been cast upon me in the common and regular practice of my profession; and, according to my understanding of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to refuse either my advice or services to any one who comes to consult me on his legal rights, and who has nothing more in view than the assertion of those rights according to the course of the laws of the land.

It is my misfortune to differ with the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, on the question of her power to extend her laws into the Cherokee nation; and the late debates in Congress will have satisfied your Excellency that in this opinion I am not singular, but that I hold it in common with many of the most distinguished lawyers on our continent. We may be wrong: and as infallibility is not the lot of mortals, those who hold the opposite opinion may possibly be wrong. Fortunately, there exists a tribunal before which this difference of opinion may be quietly and peaceably settled—and to this tribunal, I think it may be regularly referred. I perceive that in the debate to which I have alluded, a mistaken humanity has been supposed to warp judgment on one side of this question, and interest on the other. In the Supreme Court of the United States, we shall find a tribunal as impartial and as enlightened as can be expected on this earth; or if partiality can be supposed to find its way into that high tribunal, on any occasion, it is not on such a one as this, that the Cherokee nation have a right to expect it in their favor. To them the courts of the United States are foreign courts, while they are the domestic tribunals of the States of the Union.

I have told these people that I am willing to assist them in bringing their rights to final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the condition that they conduct themselves peaceably towards the people of Georgia, and of the United States, and that they make the question purely a question of law for our courts: but that I will abandon them and their cause on the first aggression by violence on the white people around them, which shall be authorized by their nation. It is but justice to add that in those of the nation who have been with me, and who compose the delegation that have been at Washington through the winter, I have not discovered the slightest disposition to violence. They are civilized and well informed men—they wear our dress—speak our language correctly—and in their manners indicate all the mildness and much of the culture and courtesy of our own best circles. They assure me that their people at home have abandoned the habits of savage life, and subsist by agriculture and the other usual and peaceable pursuits of civilized societies. They profess, and, I believe, with entire sincerity, to be willing to make the questions of their rights under their treaties, questions of pure law, for the decision of our own courts; and as I perceive by the reported debate in Congress that a measure of this sort has been anticipated, and that one of your enlightened Senators in that body expressed a strong, and without doubt, a sincere conviction that the decision of the Judiciary would, if it should ever be asked, be in favor of the right of the state to legislate over the Cherokee nation; I cannot but indulge the hope that in proposing to bring this question before the Supreme court, I shall have adopted a measure rather pleasing than other wise to the State of Georgia.

Be this as it may, I cannot reconcile it to my own sense of propriety, to have any agency in this affair, without apprising your Excellency, frankly and respectfully, of what is intended. I desire to have it distinctly understood, on every hand, that neither these people nor their counsel aim at any thing more in this movement, than an open, peaceable and respectable appeal to the opinion of our own courts, the courts of the Union.

Your Excellency will not understand me as asking, or expecting that you will take the trouble to answer this letter. My object is single and sincere; it is simply to avoid all appearance of concealment, and all misapprehension or surprise on the part of the State of Georgia, by advising your Excellency fairly and openly, of the measures in contemplation, and by assuring you that there is no other purpose in view than a quiet, peaceable and respectful reference of the questions of law and right of dispute between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee people to the highest court of our nation, the Supreme Court of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure you, farther, that in the future measures which may grow out of this controversy, so far as they shall be under my direction, care will be taken to give as little trouble as possible to the constituted authorities of the state of Georgia, and that the discussion will be conducted with all the respect for that state and its laws which may consist with the proper assertion of what I consider the rights of this unfortunate people.

The decision may be expedited by making a case, by consent, if that course should suit the views of the State of Georgia. It is not asked, however, but suggested merely for your consideration, with an assurance that if it should meet your approbation, the Cherokees will cheerfully concur in the measure.

The motives which have led me to trouble you with this communication, make it equally proper, I think, that I should submit a copy of it to the President of the United States: and I shall place another copy in the hands of the Cherokee delegation, in order that they may distinctly see and remember the conduct which is expected from their people, and what, alone, they have a right to expect from me.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

His Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER, Governor of Georgia.

GOV. GILMER TO MR. WIRT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. }
Milledgeville, June 19, 1830. }

Sir—Your communication addressed to the Governor of Georgia has been received informing him of your employment by the Cherokee Indians to defend them against the operations of the laws of the state, and proposing a reference of what you have thought proper to call the dispute between the Cherokee nation and the state of Georgia, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor of Georgia knows of no reason why he should be notified that professional duty required of you to take fees of all who ask your advice.—Georgia claims no jurisdiction over the lawyers of Maryland. Your justification will have become appropriate when that state interferes with your professional business. Why it should be the *misfortune* of a citizen of Maryland (as you say it is yours) to differ with the constituted authorities of Georgia, is not very clearly understood. You are neither responsible for the legislation of the state, nor subject to its control. There is no doubt but that many of the lawyers distinguished like yourself (as you say) profess to believe that the state has usurped authority and violated the faith of treaties in passing laws for the protection of their rights, and punishing the crimes of the Indian people who reside within its limits. It is known that the extent of the jurisdiction of Georgia, and the policy of removing the Cherokees and other Indians to the west of the Mississippi have become party questions. It is not therefore surprising that those who engage in the struggle for power, should find usurpation and faithlessness, in the measures of the Government accordingly as the loss of office, or the hope of its acquisition, may enlighten their understandings. What you say of the fallibility of the constituted authorities of Georgia is a truism of universal application, and can have no meaning but by your intention to render the application particular.

You say that the Supreme Court of the United States is a high, impartial and enlightened tribunal. Why such commendation?

The promise you make to use your professional influence to prevent your clients, the Indians, from committing violence upon the people of Georgia is very kind, coming as it does from a private citizen of another state, and will without doubt create an obligation upon the people whose safety is intended, commensurate with the favor to be received.

There are no fears felt in Georgia of Indian violence, although it is highly probable that your efforts will be productive of some mischief.

It is believed that the Cherokees in Georgia had determined to unite with that portion of their tribe who had removed to the west of the Mississippi, if the policy of the President was sustained by Congress. To prevent this result as soon as it became highly probable that the Indian bill would pass, the Cherokees were persuaded that the right of self-government could be secured to them by the power of the Supreme Court in defiance of the legislation of the General and State Governments. It was not known however until the receipt of your letter that the spirit of resistance to the laws of the State and views of the United States which has of late been evident among the Indians, had in any manner been occasioned by your advice. Although insurrection among the Indian people of Georgia may be the consequence of your proceedings and those who act in unison with you, the constituted authorities of the State disclaim all right to interfere with you in any manner so long as you keep yourself beyond the jurisdiction of the State.

You have thought proper to give the Governor of Georgia an account of the civilization of the Cherokees, describing those you have known to be polished gentlemen, and those whom you do not know, to have ceased to be savages. What you say of the intelligence of the members of the Cherokee tribe who were in Washington City last winter, is partly true, and equally descriptive of many others. They are not Indians, however, but the children of white men, whose corrupt habits or vile passions led them into connection with the Cherokee tribe. It is not surprising that white men and the children of white men have availed themselves of the easy means of acquiring wealth which the Cherokee territory has presented for thirty or forty years; nor that intelligence and spirited activity should increase with their increased wealth; nor that when wealth, intelligence and industry were confined to the whites and the children of white men, that the power over the tribe should become centered in the same hands. But that these causes were calculated to produce similar effects upon the Indians, the real aborigines, is disproved by every example among the thousands which the experience of the two last centuries has furnished in every part of this continent. The Cherokees have lost all that was valuable in their Indian character; have become spiritless, dependent and depraved; as the whites and their children have become wealthy, intelligent and powerful. So long as the Cherokees retained their primitive habits no disposition was shown by the states under whose government they resided, to make them subject to their laws. Such policy would have been cruel, because it would have interfered with their habits of life, the enjoyments peculiar to Indian people, and the kind of government which accorded with those habits and enjoyments. It was the power of the whites and their children among the Cherokees that destroyed the ancient laws, customs and authorities of the tribe, and subjected the natives to the rule of that most oppressive of governments, an oligarchy.—There is nothing surprising in this result. From the character of the people, and the causes operating upon them, it could not have been otherwise. It was this state of things that rendered it obligatory upon the State of Georgia to vindicate her rights of sovereignty, by abolishing all Cherokee government within its limits. Whether intelligent or ignorant, the State of Georgia has passed no laws violative of the liberty, personal security, or private property of any Indian. It has been the object of humanity and wisdom to separate the two classes among them, giving the rights of citizenship to those who are capable of performing its duties and properly estimating its privileges, and increasing the enjoyment, and the probability of future improvements to the ignorant and idle, by removing them to a situation where the inducements of action will be more in accordance with the character of the Cherokee people.

Your suggestion that it would be convenient and satisfactory, if yourself, the Indians, and the Governor, would make up a law case to be submitted to the Supreme Court for the determination of the question whether the Legislature of Georgia has competent authority to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits, however courteous in the manner, and conciliatory the phraseology, cannot but be considered exceedingly disrespectful to the Government of the State. No one knows better than yourself that the Governor would grossly violate his duty and exceed his authority by complying with such a suggestion, and that both the letter and spirit of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Supreme Court forbid its adjudging such a case.—Your suggestion is but an evidence of the state of that contest in which the advocates of power are exerting themselves to increase the authority of the Departments of the General Government, whilst the friends of liberty and the rights of the people are in opposition endeavoring to sustain the sovereignty of the States. It is hoped that the efforts of the General Government to execute its contract with Georgia, to secure the continuance, and advance the happiness of the Indian tribes, and to give quiet to the country, may be so effectually successful as to prevent the necessity of any further intercourse upon this subject. Yours, &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

William Wirt, Esq.

A CARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

I observe, in your paper of last evening, a letter of mine to the Governor of Georgia, of June 4th, 1830, and the Governor's answer of the 19th of that month. I wish it to be understood that the publication of these letters has not proceeded, either directly or indirectly, from me; although I have certainly no cause to regret it on my own account. My letter to the Governor is in accordance with the professional courtesy, which prevails in Virginia and Maryland, of giving notice, even to a private gentleman, of a contemplated suit, before proceeding against him. It is always intended as a mark of respect, and, in this quarter of the Union, is always so received by the gentleman addressed. I thought it still more imperiously due to the Governor of the State of Georgia. The other motives of my letter are apparent upon its face, and are cheerfully submitted to the construction of the public.

There is only one passage of my own letter which, to the general reader, can require a word of explanation. My suggestion to the Governor, is not that "*myself the Indians and the Governor shall make up a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court:*" It is simply, that "the decision may be expedited, by making a case by consent, if that course should suit the views of *the State of Georgia.*"—The State of Maryland had done this, on the occasion of her law to tax the Branch Bank of the United States established at Baltimore:—*M'Culloch* vs. *State of Maryland*, 4 Wheaton, 316; and, again, on the occasion of another State law, requiring the importers and venders of foreign goods to take out a license from the State—*Brown*, vs. *the State of Maryland*, 12 Wheaton, 419.—This last case is made up in the form of pleadings, not requiring a statement of facts. But in both cases, the Attorney General of the State, it is understood, co-operated in the measure, and under the instruction of the State authorities, gave facility and despatch to the reference of the questions to the decisions of the Supreme Court. In both these cases, the question involved was the constitutionality of a State law; and, in both, the State of Maryland united in the reference of this question to the Supreme Court, and acquiesced in the decision. It was with these cases in view, that I made the suggestion in question, to the Governor of Georgia.

I did not answer the Governor's letter because it must be seen that it neither required nor admitted an answer in the spirit of courtesy in which I had addressed him, and from which I thought and still think it improper to depart. His letter surprised me, because I supposed the object and language of my own too plain to be misunderstood, and too respectful to have awakened feelings of displeasure. The Governor having viewed it in a different light, I am not at all dissatisfied with the publication of the letters, which I presume is intended as an appeal to the people of the United States. To such an appeal I can have no objection, though my respect for the State of Georgia, and my desire to avoid all needless irritation, would not have permitted me to make it.

WM. WIRT.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1830.

Judge Clayton, of Georgia, in a late charge to the Grand Jury, has avowed sentiments which we hardly looked for from the bench, respecting the power of Georgia over the Indians. He says in effect that no appeal from the laws of Georgia as administered by him shall be allowed, whereby the cause of the Indians can be brought for final adjudication before the United States Supreme Court. What an admission! Such a declaration confesses the iniquity which Georgia contemplates, and which he as her minister stands ready to work out. If the authority which Georgia assumes be good, if her claims be just, *if Georgians believe it to be just*, what have they to fear from the highest tribunal in the land? But they doubt—and, having resolved to appropriate the Indian lands, right or wrong, they have determined to shut their ears to the appeals of their victims, and bar them out from any chance of redress. Knowing that the constitution of the United States will not permit the execution of their purpose, unless the Supreme Court can be silenced, a judge of Georgia has determined to prevent that Court from hearing the grievances of the Indians, by closing up the regular channels of justice. Does he not therein confess that his purpose is to pervert his judicial power to the oppression of a suitor in his court? Has he not determined to decide litigated cases in which the Indians are concerned, rather to please Georgia, than to do justice? why else does he fear revision? How will he feel when a U. S. Marshal lays his broad palm on his shoulder, and presents his writ of mandamus, commanding the partisan Judge to hand up the record (of his iniquity.)—*New Haven Advertiser.*

The following is a statement of the number o Catholics in the several Protestant States of Germany:—Prussia, 3,200,000; Hanover, 260,000; Wirtemberg, 500,000; Baden, 750,000; Electoral Hesse, 120,000; Hesse Darmstadt, 170,000; Luxembourg, 275,000; Saxe Ernestine, 36,000; Oldenburgh, 74,000; Nassau, 160,000; and in the aggregate of the other States, whether Monarchies or Republics, 15,000; Total, 5,560,000. The Protestant subjects, in Catholic Monarchies, are:—in Austria, 170,000; Bavaria, 1,300,000; Saxony, 1,350,000; and Anhalt Cœthen, 34,000; Total, 2,854,000.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Helen, Captain Cobb, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th, we have London dates to the 7th, and Paris to the 5th of August. We are indebted to Captain C. for the files of English papers containing the following intelligence:—

From the Moniteur of Wednesday, August 4.

PARIS, August 3.—(Official.)—The following act, superscribed—"To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the Archives of the Chamber of Peers.

"RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2, 1830.

"*My Cousin*—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favor of my grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux.

"The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his nephew.

"You will have, then in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all the measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions: it is a means to avoid many evils.

"You will communicate my intention to the Diplomatic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

"I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Foissac-Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family.

"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequences of the change of the reign.

"I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments, with which I am your affectionate cousin.

CHARLES.
LOUIS-ANTOINE.

From the Constitutionnel of August 4.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A document conceived in the following terms is spoken of:—

"The King wishing to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital and a part of France, depending besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin, the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

"The King having thought fit to withdraw his Ordinances of the 25th of July, approves of the meeting of the Chambers on the 3d of August, and is willing to hope that they will re-establish tranquility in France.

"The King will wait here for the return of the person who is commissioned to carry this declaration to Paris.

"If any attempt should be made against the life of the King or of his family, or against their liberty, he will defend himself to death.

"Done at Rambouillet, Aug. 1830.

CHARLES."

The following was received by a second express from Paris:—

RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 3.

MONSEIGNEUR—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his family. We shall bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision. May it terminate happily!

We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops are directed to march on Epernon. Tomorrow morning it will be decided which shall definitively follow the King.

We are, with respect and devotion, your Royal Highness' most humble and most obedient servants,

DE SCHONEN,
LE MARECHAL MAISON,
ODILLON BARROT.

The despatch which incloses the above official letter says—

"It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

Business on Monday was partially resumed, and on Tuesday the Chambers were opened, when the Lieut. General of the Kingdom made the following speech:

Peers and Deputies,—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted.—Persons, property, rights,—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious danger.

In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me: they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Ther cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense,—the necessity imperative,—my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

I have come, firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty, which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing forever the power of that charter whose name, invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory. (Applause.)

In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise, must receive the developements of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the jury to the crimes of the press, the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations, and above all, to that fourteenth article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted. (Fresh applauses.)

It is with these sentiments, gentlemen that I come to open this session.

The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance pure from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free: it will show to Europe, that solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence, to the institutions that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and the strength of the states.

Peers and Deputies, as soon as the chambers shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of His Majesty King Charles X. By the same act His Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights.—This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at eleven o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers, and I caused it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur.

This speech was received with enthusiasm and the Deputies adjourned to the following day. The Moniteur of the 3d inst. does not contain the act of abdication. The King was at Rambouillet, where it was apprehended he would make a stand. General Gerard had departed for that place, at the head of 20,000 men.

From the Liverpool Journal of Aug. 7.

The following is a second edition of the Courier of Tuesday:—

Courier Office—1-2 *past* 3.

Soon after our paper had been sent to press, we received the following important communication from our correspondent at Boulogne. We also find that similar communications, the authenticity of which may be fully relied on, have been received in other quarters:—

"*Boulogne-sur-Mer, Wednesday night.*

"An express has arrived here within the last hour, bringing information of a popular ferment in Paris, and the march of a large number of the National Guards and populace upon Rambouillet, for the purpose of surrounding the King and the Royal Family. The immediate cause of this movement seemed to be imperfectly understood in Paris when the account was despatched; but the general report was, that Charles X. after having abdicated the throne, had proposed some new conditions, which had roused the indignation of the commissioners appointed to treat with him. It was also reported, that he had concealed Prince Polignac, and had refused to deliver up the crown diamonds, which are of immense value. The despatch states, that at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, large crowds had assembled in different parts of Paris, and that a very hostile disposition appeared to prevail with respect to the King; but as Lafayette and other influential persons had made every possible arrangement to prevent excess, it was hoped that no personal insult would be offered to the unfortunate King, whose faults were attributed by well-disposed persons to the influence of the priesthood and of ministers, over an old man in his dotage.

"Two commercial expresses have passed through on their way to London, also a special courier from our Ambassador in Paris.

"As this courier has instructions to proceed with all possible expedition to London, there can be no doubt that he is the bearer of similar information, although, from the rate at which the courier who brought the news here travelled, it is not probable that the Government despatches announce any more recent information.

"I very much fear, notwithstanding the known moderation of the Provisional Government, that they will be unable to restrain the just anger of the populace against an individual who now so ill requites the forbearance which they showed when the slaughter of their fellow-citizens might have been expected to stimulate them to any act of outrage."

From the London Chronicle.

The Government of the Duke of Orleans is not indeed a Republic in name; but if effect be given to the will of the nation, it is of no great consequence what the Government be called. Poland was called a Republic, and it was the worst Government in the world. Switzerland is called a confederation of Republics; and yet most of the cantons are under the dominion of the proudest Aristocracy in Europe. In France there is no aristocracy—the people will be represented, and the Government must be in accordance with the will of the genuine representatives of the people.

The truth is, that in every country the Government must become, as a matter of course, more and more a Republic in substance. Republics, in the ancient sense, in which the whole people deliberated in person on the common concerns, are unsuited to more than single cities. But Representation and the Press have enabled extensive countries to enjoy a degree of independence and security incompatible with the Mob Governments of antiquity. Representation alone would be a very imperfect check on the depositaries of power, without the instrumentality of the Press, which enables every man to see whether the Representative does his duty. Imperfect as the Representation is in England, from the instant the Press was allowed to communicate its proceedings to the nation, there has been a gradual improvement in the conduct of public men, who have appealed to the bar of public opinion, and given such reasons as they could muster for their conduct. A people accustomed to hear reasons from men in power, to act in such a manner as is consistent with reason. The oligarchy of England will not be long able to uphold abuses for which they can urge no better argument than *Sic volo*. The times are fast approaching, when no man will dare to insult the nation by assuming a right to choose Representatives for the people. In other countries, the progress of improvement is equally evident. The people sit in judgment on the measures of their government, and have presented to them in a thousand shapes the various institutions which have been framed for giving effect to the popular will. Even in Russia, the higher ranks are dissatisfied with the government, and anxious that they should have more influence; and the fear of many persons acquainted with that part of Russia is, lest the masses of that Empire should be put in movement before the body of the people should be possessed of sufficient intelligence to render the movement safe.

Great changes must take place in England.—The degrading spectacle of our elections cannot be endured much longer. The lowest of the people begin to feel ashamed of lowering themselves to the level of beasts for the sake of the rich.—The Tories cry out against the vile corruption. But the whole system of Government in England hinges on corruption. Destroy immorality and corruption, and you destroy borough mongering, and make the Government in substance a Republic. Between a Government, in which the people are fairly represented, a Republic, what is the difference?

The above is the language held by opposition prints upon the events in France. The following, from a Ministerial journal, may give some idea of the light in which another Party in England views the noble struggle of the French People for their Rights:

From the London Morning Post, Aug. 7.

The express which arrived from Paris in the early part of yesterday brought important intelligence. The Act of Abdication of the unfortunate King has been officially published in the Moniteur, and it will be seen that the much abused monarch, as we stated in our paper of Monday last, properly bequeathed his regal inheritance to the legitimate successor (his grandson the Duke of Bordeaux) his own immediate heir the dauphin having voluntarily relinquished his right to the crown. Upon this condition it now clearly appears it was that Charles X., in his honorable anxiety to close the horrific scenes of bloodshed which have again disgraced the capital of his Kingdom, instead of availing himself of the fidelity of the immense military force that remained at his command, consented to resign his power, and retire into a foreign land. The Republican Faction in the State could not, however, be conciliated even by so generous a sacrifice on the part of the King, and in pursuance of their insidious designs, they have put up in opposition to the legitimate Royal Race, the early child and adherent of inveterate Jacobinism, the junior *Egalite* (now the Duke of Orleans,) whose prime boast is, that he pursued the infamous course of his father, whose conduct was so atrocious as to call upon his guilty head the just vengeance even of his own fellow-Regicides. This unworthy being is, however, much mistaken, if he suppose that he will be enabled to establish himself in the permanent favor of the Republicans of France. He may for a short time be continued at the head of affairs; but he must be the weakest-minded mortal that ever existed, if he do not foresee that in the inevitable re-establishment of a Republic, if not the renewal of the Reign of Terror, a dread punishment awaits his conduct, which no good man of any country will deplore.

The faction has completely triumphed. The immense military force sent to Rambouillet has overawed the King in his just views and intentions; and the despatch of the Commissioners, which states that they have accomplished the object of their mission to his Majesty, leaves no doubt that he has yielded to the necessity of circumstances.

Savage exultation is of course at its zenith in this respect. So it is on all occasions in which great political contentions are involved. It has justly been observed, that "Success is all in this world; unfavored by her, Virtue becomes vicious, in the ephemeral estimation of those who attach merit only to prosperity."

The following are the earliest movements of the Revolution at Havre:

The Gendarmes attempted to enforce at Havre the Decree of the King, by the seizure of the materials of the several Newspaper establishments, but were prevented by the populace. The doors of the offices were fastened inside, and the papers were issued from the windows, in despite of the armed force to prevent it. At one of them a blacksmith was brought by the Gendarmes with sledges to burst open the doors; but the populace carried him off, and thus the publications were not suspended for a day.

Journal of Havre.—The editor of this Liberal Journal has given in his paper of the 29th of July, the following account of his own affairs:

"Our property was yesterday threatened by a police officer. His illegal orders were opposed.—The troops of the line were called in aid of the police, but their conduct under such painful circumstances was most noble. Our doors were barred, and our threshold was respected as inviolable. No excess was committed. Our Mayor seeing a part of the population face to face with the armed force, sent his Adjutant into the midst of them.—He ordered the armed force to return to their barracks, and the citizens to disperse. Both orders were cheerfully complied with. Our journal was then ready, and was distributed from the windows of the second story, and received by those who could first take them on their passage.

"This day, the Mayor, who had been well informed of our intention to keep our door barred, and to protect our property from violation, gave us his assurance of legal protection for our office.—Our work was then continued as usual—and to give a first example of our respect for the laws, whose protection we had claimed and obtained, we have submitted to all their restrictions, and have not distributed a single copy of our paper without a stamp. All that is legal, all that has been proper to preserve order, has been held sacred by good citizens. During all this time, each one of us can consult his conscience, and congratulate himself of having done his duty, and been guilty of no excess of violence. It is our enemies who have not been ashamed to raise unjust suspicions against us. The Revolution, this time has been commenced by us."

In contradiction of an assertion which had been made, that the members of the Chamber of Deputies had not received letters of convocation, the Journal copies one of those letters, addressed to a deputy, dated July 21, and signed by the King and Peyronnet, inviting his attendance at the opening of the Chamber on the 3d of August.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

The hotel of M. de Polignac was guarded by a battalion of the Garde Royale with three pieces of artillery. [As this hotel was contiguous to that of M. de Cassimer Perier, when it was surrounded, it was reported to have been that of the new Minister.] When the populace broke into the workshops to supply themselves with arms, they left untouched all other articles. Although the lamps in several streets were smashed, no instance of pillage took place. The stones of the pavements were taken by the citizens, carried into the upper chambers of the houses, and thrown down on the troops. The Curiassiers were defeated by these missiles. One of the last accounts was, that the king was at Compeigne; Prince Polignac fled into the country; and the Minister Peyronnet was protected by a regiment of the Guards. One of the Priests had been shot in the street. The greater part of them had fled into the departments.

The Havre papers give numerous details of the great events in Paris on the 27th and 28th of the month. They do not essentially vary from the British accounts; and give great credit on the moderate conduct of the French regiments of the line on those days. They notice the conduct of the 5th, 15th, 20th, and 50th of the line as peculiarly exemplary, in their refusal to fire on the people; and that it was owing to this sympathy of feeling that the blood of many persons was spared.—The cry of "Vive la troupe de ligne," was universal. They also mention that many of the gendarmes, who surrendered, gave their muskets to the unarmed people.

GOLD.

SOVEREIGNS—GUINEAS—NAPOLEONS—DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, bought and sold, or exchanged, by GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Sept. 14, 1840.—tf.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia,gen.*	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan.* $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth. $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville, unc.		Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards.	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston. $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Ricum'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston B

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27

The Anti-Masonic National Convention assembled, on the 11th instant, in the District Court Room, in Philadelphia—Present, 105 delegates, representing 14 States and 1 Territory.

Francis Grainger, of New York, was chosen President, Joseph Ritner, of Pennsylvania, Abner Phelps, of Massachusetts, Robert Hanna, of Ohio, and Samuel W. Dexter, of Michigan Territory, Vice Presidents. John Clarke, of Philadelphia, and Noble B. Strong, of Connecticut, Secretaries.

The room being small, it was moved that the Convention adjourn to the Grand Saloon of the Musical Fund Society, which motion was adopted.

Upon the opposite page of our paper, the reader will find two articles, to which we would invite his calm and dispassionate attention: the first is the correspondence of William Wirt and Governor Gilmer, in relation to the Indians; the other is a brief notice of a declaration of a Judge in Georgia, in relation to the unfortunate natives of our soil.

The yeomanry of our Congressional District are bound, in honor and conscience, to understand fully the policy of the Georgians to the Indians, because John Gilmore, one of our representatives, contributed his mite to establish that policy. To enable them readily to comprehend this whole matter, we have brought together the two articles to which we have referred, and we now recall to their recollection an act of the State of Georgia, passed during the last session of the legislature of that State, declaring the Indians incompetent as witnesses in suits with Georgians.

With these matters before them, our readers cannot fail to perceive that all the authorities of Georgia have united in a deliberate scheme to drive the Indians from their lands in that State. The legislature, in fulfilment of their part of this base conspiracy, have, by a solemn law, told their lawless frontiersmen that they may commit every species of violence upon the Indians, and that the complaints of the sufferers shall not be heard in the courts of that State. The Governor of Georgia, in discharge of his engagements, has declared, in his uncourteous, undignified, and offensive reply to Mr. Wirt's polite and gentlemanly letter, that he will do all in his power to deprive the "poor Indians" of a hearing before an impartial, disinterested, and independent tribunal. Judge Clayton, on the part of the judiciary of Georgia, has declared, that he will allow the Indians no appeal from his decisions to the courts of the United States.—Thus is this base conspiracy perfected, as far as lies within the power of the authorities of Georgia. Murder, robbery, and every other species of violence and injustice may be committed upon the poor Cherokees with impunity. If they appeal to the laws of Georgia, *their* complaints cannot be heard, because an Indian is not, in Georgia, a competent witness. If they resist, *successfully*, the lawless violence of the Georgians, they will be dragged into the courts of justice of Georgia, where the evidence of their wrongdoers will be heard, and their simple tale of their oppressions, will be scouted from court. If they attempt to appeal to an impartial tribunal, Judge Clayton tells them no, you can have no appeal; your complaint or your defence ends here; you must submit to the punishment, or to the payment of the costs which this court directs. If they apply to the Executive of Georgia to arrange some *amicable* mode of bringing their case before an enlightened and impartial tribunal, Governor Gilmer will not only reject the application, but insult their counsel.

During the last session of Congress, while the Indian bill was under discussion, it was contended, by the friends of that bill, that there was no intention to *drive* the Indians from their lands. If there was no intention to *drive* them away, really this singular coincidence in the views of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of Georgia, is *miraculous*. About the time the bill was passed, in noticing the vote of John Gilmore, we declared it to be our opinion that *that* bill was the result of an understanding between the authorities of Georgia, and the majority in Congress who passed the bill, *that Congress should provide the means for removing the Indians, and that the Georgians would compel them to go*. If such an understanding did take place, the Georgians are really taking effectual means of fulfilling their engagements. All that Georgia can do, short of *expressly* giving premiums for robbing and murdering the Indians, she has done. She has *not* declared to the frontiersmen that she will give them a horse for every Indian they kill, but she has declared that if they kill an Indian and take his horse, and cow too, they shall hold them both, and escape punishment, unless a *white witness* can be produced against them.

Fortunately, however, for justice and humanity, there are other courts, other laws, and other judges than those of Georgia: and still more fortunately, those courts and judges have the means of enforcing their righteous decisions.

For the Gazette.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

No place of education, in America, will afford better opportunities than this venerable Pennsylvania institution. The College is now in good order, the best habits prevail among the students, and a large accession to their number is expected at the commencement of the next session. The quiet and beautiful town of Carlisle, so distinguished for the piety and morality of its inhabitants, is the very place for a College. May it prosper.

ALUMNUS.

From New York papers of Sept. 15.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The King and his household fled from St. Cloud to Rambouillet on the 1st of August. Here he numbered a considerable military force. Commissioners were sent to treat with him, and an abdication, together with a liberal allowance, was agreed upon. These commissioners had the generosity to cause a million to be delivered immediately to the ex-royal family, who wanted money, and had asked four millions for its journey. The three other millions were going to be sent to Charles, and the commissioners devoted themselves to escort him, to spare him all dangers or to share them with him.

Subsequently, as the King had received an accession of troops numbering 15,000, who seemed inclined to adhere to him, he refused to comply with the terms he had himself dictated, and also refused to restore the crown jewels.

The people of Paris became enraged at this intelligence, and a large military force set out immediately to march upon Rambouillet. On receiving news of the approach of these forces, the troops of the King deserted the Royal cause. The ex-King thereupon abdicated the throne in favor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, appointing the Duke of Orleans Lieut. General and Regent of the Kingdom, during the minority of the prince.

Being subsequently informed that 40,000 of the National Guards, headed by two commissioners who had been with him, were coming upon him, Charles came to an immediate decision, and gave up every thing.

Reports were in circulation in London, that the deposed King of France had arrived in that city under the title of the Duke of Milan.

M. Farey, one of the editors of the Globe, was killed at the assault upon the Tuilleries on the 29th July. At the Theatre Francais, a benefit is announced for the widows and children of the slain.

Letters from Bordeaux announced that liberty had not been restored there till after a bloody struggle. The troops fired on the citizens by order of M. de Cursay, the Prefect of La Gironde. But the blood he has caused to be spilled did not go unpunished, for this cruel man perished in the midst of the fray.

By an official ordonnance, dated August 1, the French colors are resumed, and no other than the tri-colored cockade is to be worn.

Gen. Valaze, commander of the Engineers, had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, on board the Scipion, with five millions from the Regency of Algiers.

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed 100,000 francs for the relief of those who suffered during the three days revolution in Paris.

Subscriptions had been opened in London and all the great towns, for the relief of the patriotic sufferers in France.

The principal events now announced are—the abdication of Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulesme, in favor of the young Duke de Bordeaux—the intention of the old monarch to come to this country, with his family and suite—the organization of the two Chambers at Paris—and the concurrence of the majority of the French nation in the proceedings of the metropolis. We give all the official documents which had been issued. As the common cry was, "a Prince chosen by the people, if any," it is by no means probable that the abdication in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux was *accepted*. This arrangement would deprive the Holy Alliance of a pretext to interfere, since it would preserve the regular order of succession to the throne; but the leaders of the Revolution and the people consider the question of the settlement of the government as entirely in their hands, as won for them exclusively; and they looked to the Duke d'Orleans and *his* son, the *Duke de Chartres*, a fine young man, who entered Paris at the head of his regiment with the tri-colored cockade.

Unanimity in France would serve to overawe the Foreign powers. With that, and domestic order, every interest might be rendered safe—The nation would redeem the history of many lurid years—would "make the cause of liberty venerable in the eyes of every worthy mind in every country; would shame despotism from the earth, by showing that freedom is not only reconciliable, but auxiliary, to law and morality." It was reported that the foreign ambassadors had given friendly assurances from their courts to the Duke d'Orleans: this, however, is denied as improbable for want of time, and is deemed at least premature.

We do not find any further mention of the son of Napoleon—whose name was at first heard in the streets of Paris. It could not be forgotten, that the Allies mutually engaged, in their treaty of 20th November, 1815, signed at Paris, to exclude forever from the Supreme power in France, Napoleon and *his family*, and to enforce this stipulation (to which Austria was a party) with all their means—*avec toutes leurs forces*. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, the British cabinet refused to accede to any convention of the continental powers, which would subject it to the obligation of continuing a war for the object of "establishing any particular government in France," meaning the House of Bourbon. As regards that House, Great Britain at least is free from any positive engagement, while Russia, Austria and Prussia are certainly involved in stipulations and have at various times joined in manifestoes, which do not comport with the ready acknowledgmet of the Duke d'Orleans. They may, however, renounce the other Bourbons in despair.—*National Gazette.*

It is stated in the Boston Palladium that the Duke of Orleans "was formerly, for a short time, a resident in Boston, and boarded with Mr. Amblard, a Frenchman, who lived at the West corner of Wilson's lane and State street. He also resided for a short time, in Baltimore, where he offered his hand to a young lady of that city, who refused him. The Duke has long been popular with the liberal party of France." Mr. Amblard, the gentleman spoken of in the above extract, was an ardent admirer of Napoleon, and, like many of his countrymen, was eternally talking about that great warrior. He was a tailor, a man of infinite humor, with a powerful bass voice, and would occasionally afford his friends much amusement by his conversation. He spoke the English language imperfectly, as many of our citizens will recollect. He once made a pair of pantaloons for a Mr. Lamb, but forgetting the name of his customer he went into the market, and taking hold of a leg of mutton inquired of the butcher, "what you call this?"—"That, sir, is mutton." "Mutton, ha!—What you call mutton's baby then?" The butcher answered, "lamb." "*That is him—I have it—Lamb is my customer!*" and off he started for his shop.

Nullifiers Defeated.—On Monday the 6th inst. the election of City Officers for the ensuing year took place in Charleston, S. C. Two tickets were run on this occasion: at the head of the Nullification ticket was the name of Henry L. Pinckney, editor of the Charleston Mercury, who filled the office of Intendant last year, and was a candidate for re-election. At the head of the *Union* ticket was James R. Prengle, for Intendant. The result of the election was—For Pinckney, 745—For Prengle, 838; giving a majority of 84 against the Nullifiers and their candidate. Twelve Wardens, for the four wards of the city, were elected at the same time; and in every ward, the Union ticket prevailed, so that the Nullifiers did not succeed in obtaining the election of a single warden.—*National Journal.*

We have inserted this morning the interesting correspondence between Mr. Wirt and Governor Gilmer, concerning the Cherokee case. We cannot recollect an instance of a more harsh, uncivil, insulting reply to a fair, courteous, and conciliatory letter, than that of the Chief Magistrate of Georgia to the communication of the eminent and accomplished lawyer of Maryland. The contrast between the tone and spirit of the writers is as broad as possible, and altogether in favor of Mr. Wirt. Personal continuely addressed to such a man, on such a subject, in answer to such an overture, excites disgust and strongly recoils. All refined and generous minds feel its grossness and injustice, and must be more or less alienated by it from the cause or side for which it is employed.—Comity particularly becomes high stations.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New Medicine.—M. Leroux, an apothecary at Vitry-le-Francais, has extracted from the bark of the willow a new substance, to which he has given the name of salicine; and which he has found to be a powerful febrifuge. A committee of the French Academy, to whom M. Leroux's discovery was submitted for consideration, have pronounced most favorably with respect to it. They say that its medical properties are singularly energetic, and that it may be advantageously substituted for quinine. M. Majendie administered eighteen grains in a day, in three doses of six grains each, and that quantity sufficed to remove intermittent fever, without any return. Experiments have also been made in the various hospitals of Paris, especially at l'Hotel Dieu and La Charite; and it has always been found that eighteen, or at most twenty-four grains, administered in doses of six grains each, have been sufficient to prevent the return of the fit. It appears, therefore, that the quantity of salicine necessary for that purpose is smaller than the quantity of quintine which must by employed under the same circumstances. The committee are of opinion that M. Leroux's discovery is one of the most important with which the therapeutic art has for some years been enriched; encourage him to continue his researches; and advise him to undertake the preparation of the salicine in large quantities, that it may be sold as cheaply as possible.—*French paper.*

The declaration of the British Parliament against James II. might be applied to the case of Charles X. of France:—"That King James II. having endeavored to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between the King and the People, and by the advice of jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, hath *abdicated the government*, and the throne is thereby *vacant*." *Nat. Gaz.*

Two persons arrived in London on Saturday, from Antwerp, with 110 pigeons, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will find their way back, and if so, in what time they will perform the journey. The pigeons were to have been started yesterday morning, but for the haziness of the atmosphere. By stipulation, however, they must fly to-morrow at the latest: the hour fixed is seven o'clock in the morning, before the smoke thickens over the city. The birds belong to the Cansdel Tavern Club, on the Quay of Antwerp; and there are 15 prizes to be competed for in this flight—the first a gold medal of considerable value, and the others are sums of money. The pigeons are all marked, on a number of feathers in each wing, with the stamps of the secretaries and office bearers of the Club, and with the owner's name. It is thought that some of them will reach Antwerp in five hours.—*London paper.*

The late Antwerp Match.—The pigeons, 110 in number, to be let fly on Sunday in London, were not despatched till the next day, at three quarters past eight in the morning, with a pretty strong WSW. breeze. At eighteen minutes past two the gold medal was gained: the second pigeon arrived at thirty seconds later; by twenty-three minues past two, 6 had arrived, and all the prizes, 18 in number, were gained by five o'clock, when the 19th arrived: 22 others had reached home before day break the next morning. Thus the swiftest pigeons flew to Antwerp in five hours and a half; the distance in a straight line is 62 common leagues.—*Brussels paper, July 24.*

Dyspepsia—A cure for this synonime of all mortal ails and ills, has recently been discovered by Mr. Halsted, of New York City, which promises to be a highly important acquisition to medical science. We are personally acquainted with several of Mr. H's patients, and the change which they underwent in his hands is little less than miraculous. We have seen the poor bent and bowed dyspeptic dragging along the miserable remnants of an existence, unable to drink a glass of milk, or eat a spoonful of rice, without being distressed, within the course of a few days, able to eat his roast beef and apple dumpling, with a heart sitting lightly on its throne. *Regular* physicians may perhaps call this quackery—but the tree shall be known by its fruits.—*American Spectator.*

THE MALAYS.

In the maps, the little Isle of Lingga, situated under the equator, between Sumatra and Borneo, and peopled by only nine or ten thousand souls, is generally indicated by the name of the Isle of Lingen. It has never been described with so many details as by M. Van Angelbeck, in the last volume of the Transactions of the Society of Batavia. The author, having resided there in 1819, possessed the means of knowing the actual state of the island, as well as of the Malay empire, of which it is now the seat. The history of this remarkable people, who are at present spread through all the neighboring islands of India, occupies the greatest part of the memoir in question. With respect to the ancient history of the Malays, the author states that he has derived his information from a history written in the Malay language, entitled Sidjara-Malayoe.

According to M. Van Angelbeck, the true country of the Malays is Menangkabo, in the interior of the Island of Sumatra, in which there is a river named Malayoe, and a district bearing the same appellation. It is after these localities that, according to him, the Malays are designated. A part of the nation abandoned their homes about the middle of the twelfth century of our era, under the conduct of two chiefs, but from what motive is unknown, and embarked in order to establish themselves elsewhere. Storms pursued these emigrants to the peninsula of Malacca. They there founded the town of Singapore, and enjoyed peace in their colony for a century. About the middle of the thirteenth century, a prince of Java attacked and conquered Singapore. The Malays then went and founded another town at Malacca, which soon became one of the greatest places of commerce in India; and which the Portuguese, at the period of their expeditions, found in the most flourishing condition. The Malays incorporated in their kingdom the two isles of Bintan and Lingga. When the Faringies, or Europeans, took from them their rich place at Malacca, their sultan proceeded to found another residence at Dijohor, in the same peninsula. The neighborhood of the Portuguese did not leave them much repose. At length, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, fatigued with the wars which they had to maintain against the Europeans, the sultan of the Malays abandoned the peninsula of Malacca, in which his nation had reigned for several centuries, and went to establish himself at Riouw, the chief place in the Isle of Bintan. But neither was this residence of long duration.

In 1783, the Malays of Bintan fell out with the Dutch, who annoyed them in their possession.—The seat of the Malay empire was then transferred definitively to Lingga, where that empire will probably expire; for it is not to be presumed that it will ever recover from its decline. Not that the Malay nation is not very considerable; but it no longer forms a mass, a real nation. The Malays are dispersed throughout all the islands, without recognizing the authority of the Sultan. The latter reigns only in the little Isle of Lingga, and in a chain of small Islands situated at the southern entrance of the Straits of Malacca; such as Singkeb, Labondadong, Batsang and Karimon. Ten years ago he reigned over Dijohor and Pahang; but in 1824, the English, finding it advantageous to be the sole masters of the peninsula of Malacca, deprived him of those portions of his empire.—His residence is Lingga, called Kwala-Dai, consists of groups of houses, surrounded by thickets; and, together with the environs, contains six thousand persons. The rest of the isle contains only about three or four thousand. A colony of four hundred Chinese attaches itself here, as in the other isles, in spite of the contempt of the Mussulmans, to agriculture and trade, and purchases by presents the indulgence of the chiefs.—The Malays, in their turn, love commerce, and possess every kind of personal advantage for devoting themselves to it with succes. They are a well-made, active, engaging, and polished race.—A Malay is always of the same opinion as the man who talks with him: he is prodigal of flattery; but he is perfidious: friendship is so little familiar with him, that there is not a word in his language by which it can be expressed: and he is obliged to borrow the word from an Arabic idiom. Fishing, and, above all, piracy are his favorite occupations. He is mild and gentle in his domestic relations.—Many Malays have only two wives, instead of the four which the Koran allows them; and it is said that the two wives of a Malay generally agree together. They weave silk stuffs, which are preferred to those of Celebes. Among the Malays there are no dances and theatrical amusements, as among the Javonese; the sultan alone has dancing-girls. Gaming and cock-fighting fill the place of ballets and comedies. Their superstition is excessive; and with respect to faith, or credulity, they are very good Mussulmans. Their audacity is feared by those who navigate the Indian latitudes. It is fortunate that their nation is divided, for, united, and obedient to a chief endowed with energy, they would be masters of the Indian seas. On the other hand, their division, under a crowd of petty leaders, is a scourge to commerce.

Some facts illustrative of the tardiness with which mankind adopt improvements.

Canal Locks were invented in 1581 by engineers of Viterbe, in Italy. They were nearly a *hundred years* in getting fairly into use in France, and about *one hundred and fifty* in crossing the British Channel.

At this time it was made felony in several European States to ride in *wheel carriages*.

The Steam Engine was invented, or rather the principle of it *discovered*, by the Marquis of Worcester, as early as 1660. Few encouraged, and none understood him. He died in great mortification. The honor was afterwards engrossed by Savary.

In 1765, the Earl of Stanhope applied the steam engine to propelling a vessel. A steam boat was run 20 miles on the Sankey Canal, Liverpool, in 1797, and another on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in 1801. Mr. Niles, of the Register, says that he made a trip on the Delaware in a steam boat as early as 1791. In 1807, when FULTON was fitting up his first steam boat at New York, respectable and sensible and grey-headed men, said he was a fool. Now there is scarcely an interest in the community that does not depend, more or less, on steamboats.

OLIVER EVANS went before committees of Legislatures, first in Pennsylvania and then in Maryland, with a project of a *steam carriage* as early as 1804. He asked a little aid to defray the expense. They could hardly be prevented from reporting in favor, not of steam engines for carriages, but of a *straight jacket* for himself. Now we seem to hear the huzzas of a transatlantic nation, who have had the sagacity and ingenuity to seize and *utilize* the precious idea.

When *Peter the Great*, in 1700, or thereabouts, commenced a canal between the Wolga and the Don, the Governors and Boyards of the country opposed it earnestly, thinking it *impiety* to turn rivers out of the channels which Heaven had assigned them.

When some Dutchmen proposed to make the river Manzanares navigable to the Tagus, and that to Lisbon, the Council said, if it had been the will of God that the rivers should be navigable, he would have made them so.

When BRINDLEY, the great engineer, told a committee of Parliament, to whom *Bridgewater's* petition was referred, that canals were better than rivers, and would supersede them for the purposes of navigation, the committee were shocked, and asked him, 'And pray, Sir, what were rivers made for.' To feed canals,' was the answer.

Dr. FRANKLIN surveyed the route of the Delaware and Chesupeake Canal, *at his own expense*, in 1757.

Baron NAPIER surveyed the route of the Forth and Clyde Canal, *at his own expense* in 1761.—Both have been accomplished, but after great delay.

Dr. ZABDIEL BOYLSTON introduced inoculation for the small pox in Boston, in 1721, and tried it first on his son Thomas, and other members of his family. But such was the force of prejudice and unbelief, that the *other physicians* gave a unanimous opinion against it, and the populace would have torn him to pieces if he had not retired from the city.—*Centinel.*

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

CORNER OF SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK is now receiving extensive supplies of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes, &c.* Having purchased the above articles with much care, in the eastern cities, he is enabled to offer them upon the most advantageous terms.

September 21, 1830.—6t

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

A. WAY & Co.

NUMBER 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN, Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

Purchased principally at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which they offer by the piece or package, at a small advance. In addition to their eastern goods, they are constantly supplied by the Harmony Society, on consignment, with Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c., which they sell at the manufacturer's prices, and lower than goods of the same quality can be purchased in any of the Atlantic cities.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment of Superior Ingrain Carpets and Hearth Rugs, and a fresh importation of Anker Bolting Cloths, by the piece or smaller quantity.

September 21, 1830.—w3t

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality: just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

OSBORNE'S Superior Water Colors, in boxes of from one to four rows, at the manufacturer's prices—Pink, Blue and Purple Saucers, Camels Hair Pencils, Indian Ink, &c. for sale at the Drug and Color Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21, 1830.—3t

LAW BOOKS,

GOW'S Practical Treatise on the *Law of Partnership*. 2nd American, from the 2nd London edition, with considerable alterations and additions; and notes and references to American decisions, by Edward D. Ingraham, Esq.

Sergeant's Constitutional Law, being a view of the Practice and Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, and of Constitutional Points decided: 2nd edition, with additions and improvements.—*Starkie on Evidence*, new edition. *Sergeant & Lowber's* English Common Law Reports—16 vols. calf. For sale by HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

Sept. 21, 1830.—3t

HARDWARE

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL.

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

Sept. 14.—2mo if.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor: Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS*.

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

BOARDING.—A few genteel young men can be accommodated with BOARDING, at No. 19 in the Diamond. Sept. 3.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, under the hands of the Honourable Charles Shaler, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, of the fifth circuit of Pennsylvania, including the County of Allegheny, and, by virtue of his office, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital, and other offenders, in the said circuit, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, the Associate Judges of the same Courts, in the County aforesaid, dated the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of November next.

Public notice is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, Coroner and the Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also, all those who will prosecute the prisoners who now are, or may be, in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of this commonwealth, the fifty-fifth.

WILLIAM CAVIN, *Sheriff.*

September 21, 1830.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

A new Faculty having been recently organized in this institution, the Public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

REV. SAMUEL B. HOW, A. M. *President.*
REV. ALEXANDER M'FARLANE, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics.*
CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND, A. M. *Professor of Languages.*
HENRY D. ROGERS, A. M. *Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.*

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthon's ed.:) Ovid, (Gould's ed.:) Horace, (Gould's ed.:) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.:) Mythology, (Moritz:) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books:) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folsom's ed.:) Græca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished:) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian; Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.:) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin Compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis, and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physico Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student be found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages; in Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; in Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding 42 weeks at $1.25,	$52.50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library; wood, &c. &c. - - - -	59.50
Washing and lights, - - -	10.00
	$122.00

The price of board varies from $1 to $2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, one hundred and twenty-five dollars will cover all the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, *are subject to the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.*

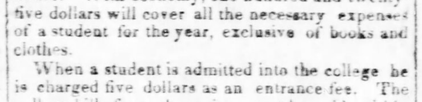
The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavors of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each.—The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

September 21, 1830.—6t.

Sale of Improved Durham SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.



HAVING obtained, from the recent sales at Powelton, a change of Breeding Stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at my farm, 1½ mile north of Greensburgh, on *Wednesday, the 22d of September next*, my full blooded Bull, SULTAN.—He will be four years old on the 27th of December next, and is a very large and beautiful animal.

Also, Seven half blooded Bull Calves, of various ages, from 1 to ten months, the produce of Sultan, and of cows distinguished for their fine milking properties.

Also, Several fine Cows with calf to Sultan, and a YOUNG BULL, nearly full blooded, the produce of a remarkable Heifer.

Also, Two blooded BREEDING MARES, by Davidson's *Godolphin*, one of which is in foal to the thoro' bred horse *Napoleon*. They are both desirable animals.

The pedigrees of each will be given in full on the day of sale. F. J. COPE.

August 24, 1830—w6t24

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

TO FOUNDERS.

THE undersigned would dispose of the property known by the name of "THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY," on accommodating terms.—Apply to M'Clurg & Denniston.

ALEX. M'CLURG.

Sept. 10.—3t.

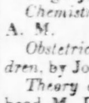
FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Stree, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Jane M'Cullough, deceased, the Executors will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of October next, all the Real and Personal Property of said deceased, viz:



That well known Tavern Stand, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now in the occupancy of Mr. Gleim, and known as the Mansion House Hotel. The building is entirely of brick, fronting on Wood street 75 feet, and on Fifth street 90 feet, three stories high, with all the necessary buildings attached. The property is so situated that it can be divided if found necessary.

Also, Several good Building Lots adjoining said tavern.

Also, One Out Lot, containing 7 acres, adjoining Geo. L. Rice, about half a mile from the city.

Also, One Tract Donation Land in Venango county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less. It lies about half way between Franklin and Meadville, the turnpike road running through it. It is well timbered and first rate land.

Also, Two-thirds of a Double Pew in the First Presbyterian Church, No. 35.

Also, Ten Shares of Allegheny Bridge Stock.

Also, Ten Shares of Stock in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and Five Shares of Stock in the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road.

A plan of the property and the conditions of sale will be made known on the day. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
WILLIAM HAYS.

September 7—wts. *Executors.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday of next November.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jedediah Cobb M. D.

Materia Medica, by C. E. Pierson, M. D.

Surgery, by Jesse Smith, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M.

Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children, by Josiah Whiteman, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by John Moorhead, M. D.

The aggregate cost of the tickets, including the matriculation, for admittance to the Hospital and use of the Library, is $65. Cost of graduation is $21.

Dr. Cobb having been employed through the Summer in Europe to make collections for the Library, and Anatomical Museum, it is expected that these, when received, will prove very important additions.

In the Hospital (*Commercial Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio.*) a regular course of Clinical instruction is delivered on the most important of the cases presented.

A course of *Practical Anatomy*, distinct from the public lectures, will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy.

By order of the Faculty,

ELIJAH SLACK, Dean.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, Cincinnati, August 28, 1830. } Sept. 14.—w6t.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

DR. E. MERRITT, being on a visit to the eastern cities, will be absent for four or five weeks. His office will be open in the mean time, and the business of his profession attended to.

August 31, 1830.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving, at their Warehouse, No. 76 Front street, an extensive assortment of the best JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, which will enable their customers to have their Fall orders supplied, *without any delay*, and upon the most liberal terms.

H. BLAKE & Co.

September 10.—1t.o.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of George Morrison & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm, will present them for settlement, and all indebted will please make payment to Birnie & Armorer, who are authorized to settle the same.

GEO. MORRISON,
BIRNIE & ARMORER.

Bealsville, Washington county, Pa. }
September 6, 1830.—[17—3t"] }

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Pittsburgh.—To enable the Trustees to discharge the entire debt due by the Congregation, the Pews in the above Church will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Monday the 4th of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Strangers and others desirous of becoming connected with said Congregation, are respectfully invited, and will be accomodated with seats, on the Sabbaths previous. Terms at sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. JOHN IRWIN, Pres't.

SAM'L SPENCER, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.—3t.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

STRAY MARE.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Moon township, on the 29th of August last, a BLACK MARE, with a few white hairs in her forehead; shod round; no other marks remembered. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, can have her, by applying to WM. HOOPER.

September 17, 1830—3*

PROPOSALS,

FOR PULISHING A

"PENNSYLVANIA BLACKSTONE,"

Being a modification of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, so altered as to present an elementary exposition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, Common and Statute, with a short notice of the Judiciary of the United States, in 2 vols.

BY JOHN REED,

President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of the ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the laws of England, have been heretofore the text book and chief guide to students of law in Pennsylvania, yet it is apparent, that a great portion of the work is entirely inapplicable, in its original shape, to our political and civil relations—much of it, in direct opposition to the constitutional structure of our government, and no part of it, in its details, conformable to the organization of our courts, or the peculiar forms of our practice.

The student is taught by them that law and equity are different subjects—that they can only be administered in separate courts, by different judges, and in forms totally dissimilar. He finds the common law checkered on every page, by acts of parliament and rules of the civil and canon laws, which never had any existence here. He discovers the feudal system, and the numberless fictions deduced from it, constantly presented, in accounting for, and justifying the existence of rules, which have long since been abrogated. He is instructed in the omnipotence of parliament, in kingly infallibility—and the towering advantages flowing from the long train of royal powers, titles, revenues, prerogatives, and honors. He is instructed in the supreme necessity of an alliance between church and state, and is led through the tedious account of tithes, advowsons, presentations, ecclesiastical powers and dignities—which is of but little practical use here. He is perplexed also with a complicated code of forest laws—with minute details of local and particular courts—and partial customs—and numerous other such like topics, altogether foreign to our laws. While in his progress he is unadvised of the radical changes introduced into the judicial polity, by the constitutions and the statute laws of the State and of the U. States, and he is misled in the great fundamental doctrines of the law, in relation to property—to its purchase and its descent,—and in the forms of action which our laws have provided for infringements of our rights, both of person and of property. Indeed the general scope and tendency of the work, is opposed to our code, matured as it has been—"under the benign influence of expanded commerce, enlightened justice, republican principles and sound philosophy."

It is not, therefore, a matter of any surprise, that students are so frequently admitted to the bar, who are altogether unacquainted with the laws they stand pledged to expound and profess to practise. It is a notorious truth, that, on their admission, they are generally better acquainted with the terms and technicalities of the King's Bench, and High Court of Chancery in *England*, than with those of the different courts *of this Commonwealth*. But there is much in the Commentaries that is invaluable to an American student. The elementary principles of general jurisprudence.—The history of its origin and progress, interspersed with a vast variety of law learning, set out in the most pure and classical style, and under the most perspicuous arrangement—can never be surpassed. And, as they constitute the great source from which we have drawn so copiously in the construction of our improved system, they will ever be resorted to, with delight, by a Pennsylvania student desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the judicial polity of his own state. We have, therefore, retained in the work now offered to the public, every portion of the Commentaries, which seemed to be even remotely useful, in the study of our own system, changing only the language occasionally, so as to give it a peculiar application to Pennsylvania. Parts have been rejected—and others altered and modified, with the hope of rendering the work, in *Pennsylvania*, what the original was in *England*—a Key to the great temple of the laws.

The following presents a brief outline of the manner in which the design has been attempted to be executed.

1. The language and arrangements of the Commentaries, are preserved without any alteration, so far as they develope the origin or history, or show the present state of our laws: or may be even remotely useful by way of analogy or illustration.

2. Such portions as appeared to be totally useless, and irrelevant, are either omitted, or briefly noticed, as seemed best to suit the occasion.

3. The original text is altered or modified, so as to give the work a peculiar application to Pennsylvania, noticing in the progress, the constitution and laws of the United States, so far as in use in this Commonwealth.

4. The acts of parliament, so far as in force here, are incorporated, and those not in force, are designated or rejected, as occasion required.

5. The common law is exhibited in the form it has assumed under the operation of our Acts of Assembly and of Congress, which are introduced in their appropriate places—under the extensive introduction of the principles and practice of Equity ---and conformable to the changes effected by our local and political relations.

6. The organization of our courts, under the state and federal governments, is set forth, and the various remedies, according to the peculiar mode of practice in each.

7. The political difference, in the structure of the two governments, in their institutions and in the origin and obligatory force of their respective laws, is noticed, so as to correct numerous errors, which an implicit reliance on the Commentaries, has been found too frequently to diffuse.

Thus altered, modified and supplied, it was hoped that the whole system of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania, would be presented entire—as nearly conformable to the original plan of the Commentaries as was practicable.

It must be remarked, that it is not now offered as the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, on the laws of England—for if viewed in that aspect, they would be found to be sadly mutilated and deformed—but as an elementary outline of the laws of Pennsylvania, both common and statute.

The 4th volume of the Commentaries is omitted—as the criminal law is at present in an unsettled state in Pennsylvania.

TERMS.---Two volumes, neatly bound---at Four Dollars per volume, payable on delivery.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Johnston & Stockton, and at the Prothonotary's Office.* Sept. 14—4t

Dancing Academies.

J. C. BOND, Professor of Dancing, having, in addition to his extensive premises, erected a splendid room, known as the Pittsburgh Concert Hall, on Penn street, No. 72, and having engaged that elegant and well known Dancing-Room, with a spring floor, in the Masonic Hall in Wheeling, together with Mr. Dohrman's Hall in Steubenville, respectfully gives notice, that he intends dividing his time between the three places, in the line of his profession, and will commence as soon as the subscriptions are closed.

Papers, explanatory of terms, &c. are left at the City Hotel, Wheeling, at Mr. Dohrman's, Steubenville, and at the Concert Hall, Pittsburgh.

September 7---wtf

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale. PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cl[illegible], Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Colo[illegible]e Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch. Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS.

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829---tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back bnildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns---all new and complete---for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830---tf

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING,
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 25 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR---You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster---small size 25 cents---middle do. 50 cents---large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 135, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON.
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1830.—wtf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30---w6mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthma or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe grippings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.